33 Spine of Sanatan Dharma

Kedi Ganapati

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Sanatan Dharma

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This eBook is the first step of "**Mission Kedi**"

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Objectives of Mission Kedi

1. To publish Sanatan scriptures all over the world.

2. To show the reality of Jewish civilisation created by Satan Kalipurush, Christian civilisation created by Satan Koka and Islamic civilisation created by Satan Vikoka.

3. To convert all the irreligious people who have left Sanatan Dharma and accepted Judaism, Christianity and Islam back to the Sanatan Dharma.

4. The original Dharma of all humans in the world is Sanatan Dharma, to give acceptance of Sanatan Dharma to everyone.

5. To establish Sanatan Dharma University in the world.

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Chapter 1: 24 Dharma Chakra

There are 24 human' eternal rules, rights, and responsibilities, which are called Sanatan Dharma Chakra. There are 4 rights, 8 responsibilities, and 12 rules that are part of the Sanatan Dharma Chakra.

4 Eternal Rights

1. 64 emotions will arise in humans, and humans will be able to control emotions such as expanding, holding back, or hiding, as well as create fake emotions.

2. Human beings will be able to eat and sleep whenever they want against nature and will be able to do both religious and unrighteous activities.

3. To follow religion and for social cohesion, humans will be able to create culture, civilisation, and traditional rituals as per their convenience.

4. Everyone, even an unrighteous atheist, can attain salvation and heaven.

8 Eternal Responsibilities

5. Any religious ritual should start with the worship of Parmeshwar Aadi Ganapati.

6. According to their interest and devotion, humans can worship any symbols of Parmeshwar, Ishwar, and Bhagwan; hence, let the others worship any God idols as per their interest and devotion.

7. Attaining salvation should be the ultimate duty of humans.

8. Maintain the cleanliness of natural water, and do not throw any waste in natural water sources.

9. Keep searching for new sources of energy or keep inventing relevant objects or subjects.

10. All animals should be given love and care, especially pet animals like cows, bulls, buffaloes, cats, dogs, horses, camels, donkeys, etc., which should be given more love.

11. If a human is getting more wealth and power than required, then it is their duty to provide food and care to those humans and animals who are not able to arrange and take care of food themselves. Some animals and some humans are non-vegetarian; humans should not hesitate to provide non-vegetarian food to incapable non-vegetarians. And for non-vegetarian humans, only edible animals (goat, pig, chicken, duck, fish, etc.) should be killed by giving jhatka, and other domestic and wild animals should not be killed for eating meat.

12. Humans have 8 sexual genders; only heterosexual females, males, and transgender humans should marry each other. Homosexuals (female-female, male-male, transgender-transgender, etc.) can have sexual relations with the same genders but should not marry the same gender.

12 Eternal Rules

13. Based on human emotions and destiny, 8 Devta will descend into the human body to assist humans and give them ultimate success.

14. Based on human emotions and destiny, 108 Gana (spirits) will descend into human bodies and provide divine and demonic energy. And also, provide happiness and sorrow.

15. Depending on the previous karma and present karma of a human, that human will have to undergo the 4 Ashrams, like Brahmacharya, Grahastha, Vanprastha, and Sanyas, etc., in different ways.

16. Based on a human's previous karma and present karma, a human will get 6 Varnas, like Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra, Achhut, and Chandal, etc.

17. The energy coming from planets and constellations will illuminate various events in human life.

18. Humans cannot choose where, when, and how they die. After death, human memory ends, but in rebirth, a human will get the karma and skills left incomplete in the previous life.

19. In order to follow the rules of reincarnation, a human can die early or late. That is, the death of a human can occur before the time and also after the time.

20. In one Yuga, a human will be reborn 108 times. If a human does not attain salvation even after taking 108 rebirths, then the human will be sent to the Patalloka. The human who has been sent to the Patalloka will be sent to Earth again in the next Yuga. The human who attains salvation will be sent to heaven; the human who has been sent to heaven will never be sent to earth again.

21. Based on past karma, some humans will not be able to have a child. Some humans will not be able to accept their child. Some babies will not be born healthy. Some humans will not accept their parents.

22. Based on past karma, a human will get a rich family or a poor family, a good family or a bad family.

23. Humans will descend from Vaikuntha to earth on first birth, only during the Kumbha period, and humans cannot choose where and when to take birth, and humans will have connections only with the three loka: earth, heaven, and patalloka.

24. Humans will have their first birth cycle on earth, second birth cycle in heaven, third birth cycle in pritiloka, fourth birth cycle in rasaloka, fifth birth cycle in stabdhaloka, sixth birth cycle in pragyaloka, and seventh birth cycle in prabhuloka. After attaining salvation on all seven living planets, humans will go to Vaikuntha, Hiranyaloka. The last birth of humans will take place in Hiranyaloka.

Chapter 2: 33 Koti Devi Devta

1 Aadi Parmeshwar	2 Fertilised Parmeshwar	7 Ishwar	7 Bhagwan	8 Devta	8 Chiranjeevi
Aadi Ganapati	Uchchhishta Ganapati	Shiv	Shankar	Kaamdev	Hanuman
	Gauri (Jagdamba)	Brahma	Dattatreya	Suryadev	Raavan
		Vishnu	Parshuram	Chandradev	Vibhishan
		Durga	Ram	Agnidev	Parshurama
		Kaali	Krishna	Vayudev	Vedvyas
		Lakshmi	Buddha	Varundev	Kripacharya
		Saraswati	Kalki	Indradev	Bali
				Dhruvdev	Ashwatthama

Chapter 3: 21 Parmeshwari Gauri

Riddhi	Siddhi
Mahakali	Shailputri
Maa Tara	Brahmacharini
Shodashi	Chandraghanta
Bhuvaneshwari	Kushmanda
Bhairavi	Skandmata
Chhinnamasta	Katyayani
Dhumavati	Kalaratri
Baglamukhi	Mahagauri
Matangi	Siddhidatri
Kamala	

Chapter 4: Dashavatar + Mahavatar

Dashavatar

1. Matsya Avatar—The type of mind that descends into the bodies of aquatic creatures is called Matsya Avatar.
2. Kurma Avatar—The type of mind that descends into the bodies of amphibian creatures is called Kurma Avatar.
3. Varaha Avatar—The type of mind that descends into the bodies of overland animals is called Varaha Avatar.
4. Narad Avatar—The type of mind that descends into the body of every human being is called Narad Avatar.
5. Narasimha Avatar—The contracted mind of Bhagwan Shankar is called Narasimha Avatar.
6. Vaman Avatar—The contracted mind of Bhagwan Dattatreya is called Vaman Avatar.
7. Parshuram Avatar—The contracted mind of Bhagwan Parshuram is called Parshuram Avatar.
8. Ram Avatar—The contracted mind of Bhagwan Ram is called Ram Avatar.
9. Krishna Avatar—The contracted mind of Bhagwan Krishna is called Krishna Avatar.
10. Buddha Avatar—The contracted mind of Bhagwan Buddha is called Buddha Avatar.

Mahavatar

Kalki Avatar—Ishwar Vishnu contracts the original vast mind of Bhagwan Kalki and Bhagwan Ganesh so that the minds of Bhagwan Kalki and Bhagwan Ganesh could be incarnated in a human body; the contracted minds of Bhagwan Kalki and Bhagwan Ganesh are called Kalki Avatar and Mahavatar.

All the Dashavatar descend individually in their individual bodies, but Bhagwan Kalki and Bhagwan Ganesh incarnate together in one human body.

Chapter 5: 3 Satan

Kalipurush	Koka	Vikoka
Bull Face	Goat Face	Pig Face
Muscular Body	Transgender Body	Fatty disgusting Body
Full Satan	Half Twins	Half Twins
6-Pointed Star	One Eye	Moon and Star
Loan Business	Capitalism	Land Grabbing
Saturday	Sunday	Friday
BDSM Sex	Bisexual Group Sex	Family Sex, Bestiality, and Rape
Judaism	Christianity	Islam

Chapter 6: 12 Celestial Bodies

Adwaita Bodies

1. Hiranyagarbha
2. Vaikuntha
3. Hiranyaloka
4. Devaloka

Dwaita Bodies

1. Shubra (Huge White Sphere)
2. Shukla (White Sphere)
3. Krishna (Black Sphere)
4. Stars
5. Planets
6. Living Planets
7. Satellite
8. Asteroid

Chapter 7: Hiranyagarbha

The womb that Parmeshwar Aadi Ganapati created within himself to confine the 8 dynamic dimensions by destroying the peace dimension from their centre is called Hiranyagarbha. Hiranya literally means more valuable than gold, and Garbha means womb; Parmeshwar's womb is extremely valuable, so Parmeshwar's womb is called Hiranyagarbha.

The Father of the entire universe is Parmeshwar Uchchishta Ganapati, and the Mother of the universe is Parmeshwari Gauri. The whole universe was created within Hiranyagarbha by the sexual intercourse between father Parmeshwar Ganapati and mother Parmeshwari Gauri.

Celestial bodies within Hiranayagarbha

Including Vaikuntha and Hiranyaloka

7 Devadhama	7 Universe	7 Loka	7 Paatal	Celestial Bodies
Shankardham	Kamini	Prithviloka	Prithivitala	Shubhra
Dattadham	Nirmala	Swargaloka	Swargatala	Shukla
Veeradham	Premika	Pritiloka	Prititala	Krishna
Ramdham	Rasika	Rasaloka	Rasatala	Star
Krishnadham	Shanta	Stabdhaloka	Stabdhatala	Planet
Buddhadham	Gyanada	Pragyaloka	Pragyatala	Satellite
Kalkidham	Anandi	Prabhuloka	Prabhutala	Asteroid

Chapter 8: 27 Constellations

Planets – No.	Constellation – Yoni – Gana			Light
Ketu 8	Ashwini Horse God Brahmin	Magha Rat Satan	Moola Dog Satan	Black
Venus 9	Bharani Elephant Human	P. Phalguni Rat Human	P. Ashadha Monkey Human	Red
Sun 1	Krittika Goat Satan	U. Phalguni Cow human	U. Ashadha Mongoose Human	Saffron
Moon 2	Rohini Serpent Human	Hasta Buffalo God	Shravana Monkey God	Yellow
Mars 3	Mrigashira Serpent God	Chitra Tiger Satan	Dhanishtha Lion Satan	Green
Rahu 4	Adra Dog Human	Swati Buffalo God	Shatabhisha Horse Satan	Sky-Blue
Jupiter 5	Punarvasu Cat God	Vishakha Tiger Satan	P. Bhadrapad Lion Human	Blue
Saturn 6	Pushya Goat God	Anuradha Deer God	U. Bjadrapad Cow Human	Purple
Mercury 7	Ashlesha Cat Satan	Jeshtha Deer Satan	Revati Elephant God	White

Chapter 9: Time Cycle

Unit	Period	Unit	Period
1 Gana	1 Gana	1 Month	30 Days
1 Pran	3 Gana	1 Year	12 Months
1 Pal	24 Pran	1 Kumbha Year	12 Years
1 Second	60 Pal = 72 Gana	1 Yuga	12000 Years
1 Minute	60 Seconds	1 Chaturyuga	4 Yuga
1 Hour	60 Minutes	1 Manvantar	6 Chaturyuga = 24 Yuga
1 Day	24 Hours	1 Kalpa	4 Manvantar = 96 Yuga

Chapter 10: 8 Dimension

Time	Space	Energy	Power	Cycle	Light	Vibration	Matrix
Past	Sky	Potential	Pull	Change	Red	Friction	Sound
Present	Air	Kinetic	Pressure	Pause	Saffron	Bounce	Touch
Future	Fire	Acceleration		Rotation	Yellow	Wave	Form
	Water				Green	Vibration	Taste
	Land				Sky-blue		Smell
					Blue		Ego
					Violet		Attachment
					White		Detachment

Chapter 11: Evolution of Life

Manvantar	Chaturyuga	Yuga	Living Beings
Rising Manvantar	3rd Chaturyuga	Satyuga	Plants 20 Lakh
Rising Manvantar	4th Chaturyuga	Satyuga	Aquatic 9 Lakh
Rising Manvantar	5th Chaturyuga	Satyuga	Amphibians 1 Lakh
Rising Manvantar	6th Chaturyauga	Satyuga	Terrestrial 30 Lakh
Rising Manvantar	6th Chaturyuga	Satyuga	Aerial 10 Lakh
Rising Manvantar	6th Chaturyuga	Kaliyuga	Insects 10 Lakh
Ancient Manvantar	1st Chaturyuga	Satyuga	Humans 4 Lakh

Chapter 12: Tripindi – Moksha

The relation and coordination of soul, mind, and life is called Tripindi. When a human attains completeness of mind by expanding their mind, then humans attain the qualification of attaining their second body-birth on the heavenloka; this qualification of human is called attainment of moksha.

Soul	Mind	Pran
Sex	Zero	Defecation
Purity	Conscious	Bathing
Love	Semi-Conscious	Adornment
Pleasure	Subconscious	Diet
Peace	Emotional	Meditation
Wisdom	Creation	Exercise
Bliss	Temperamental	Sex
Liberation	Control	Sleep

Chapter 13: Energy Chakras

Muladhar	Swadhishthan	Manipur	Anahat
Red lotus with 4 petals	Saffron lotus with 6 petals	Yellow lotus with 10 petals	Green lotus with 12 petals
Lust Anger, Greed, and Addiction	Ego, Surrender, Doubt, Anxiety, Fear, and Faith	Love, Jealousy, Attraction, Disgust, Affection, Grudge, Attachment, Sacrifice, Compassion, and Mercy	Pleasure, Sorrow, Joy, Sadness, Laughter, Pain, Pleasantness, Torture, Excitement, Despair, Hope, and Hopelessness

Vishuddhi	Agya	Sahasrar	Brahma
Sky-blue lotus with 16 petals	Blue lotus with 2 petals	Purple lotus with 1000 petals	Brightest White light
Peace, Unrest, Fickleness, Restlessness, Patience, Impatience, Masochism, Sadism, Shock, Detachment, Helplessness, Shame, Laziness, Expectation, Embarrassment, and Grief	Wisdom and Witness	Bliss, Selfishness, Cruelty, Forgiveness, Repentance, Memory, Faith, Devotion, Hypnosis, Entertainment, Desire, Curiosity, Satisfaction, Dissatisfaction, Intoxication, and Surprise	No emotion, only a liberated state of mind

Chapter 14: Human Mind

Human's mind is called Narad Avatar. Human mind has 108 elements such as 64 emotions, 12 moods, 12 Temperaments, 8 states, 8 willpower, and 4 visions.

64 Emotions: Lust Anger, Greed, Addiction, Ego, Surrender, Doubt, Anxiety, Fear, Faith, Love, Jealousy, Attraction, Disgust, Affection, Grudge, Attachment, Sacrifice, Compassion, Mercy, Pleasure, Sorrow, Joy, Sadness, Laughter, Pain, Pleasantness, Torture, Excitement, Despair, Hope, Hopelessness, Peace, Unrest, Fickleness, Restlessness, Patience, Impatience, Masochism, Sadism, Shock, Detachment, Helplessness, Shame, Laziness, Expectation, Embarrassment, Grief, Wisdom Witness, Bliss, Selfishness, Cruelty, Forgiveness, Repentance, Memory, Faith, Devotion, Hypnosis, Entertainment, Desire, Curiosity, Satisfaction, Dissatisfaction, Intoxication, and Surprise.

12 Moods: Joyful, Peaceful, Devotional, Adulterous, Mourning, Fearful, Sad, Melancholy, Confused, Restless, Deceitful, and Repentant.

12 Temperaments: Cheerful, Calm, Mischievous, Enthusiastic, Lazy, Angry, Arrogant, Suspicious, Helpless, Greedy, Renunciant, and Compassionate.

8 States: Zero, Conscious, Semi-conscious, Subconscious, Emotional, Creation, Temperamental, and Control.

8 Willpower: Sex, Purity, Love, Bliss, Peace, Knowledge, and Liberation.

4 Vision: Mand (focus on one subject), Chibit (focus on 2 opposite subjects), Sulochan (focus on everywhere), Andha (not focus on out of comfort).

Chapter 15: 108 Gana + 14 Yoni

Parmeshwar Aadi Ganapati has created 108 Gana (spirits) on Earth to get the various activities done by humans. The definition of the word "Gana" is "Various species of spirits who descend into the human body and do various activities are called Gana." Different ganas enter the human body and perform different activities. The Ganas do not have their own body; they have to enter the human body to perform their actions.

108 Gana

4 Apsara: Rambha, Urvashi, Menaka, Tilottama.

4 Kinnar: Karna-Rambha, Karna-Urvashi, Karna-Menaka, Karna-Pishachini.
4 Devsena: Vanara (Monkey), Bhalu (Bear), Garuda (Eagle), Jatayu (Vulture).

4 Yaksha: Daksh, Yamraj, Chitragupta, Jayavijaya.

4 Dwarpal: Nandi, Bhrungi, Veerbhadra, Kuber.

4 Dhanvantari: Kanad, Sushruta, Charak, Patanjali.

8 Gandharva: Vishwakarma, Chitralekh, Chitrasen, Chitrangad, Natki, Vinod, Hansa, Vasu.

8 Sura: Shachi, Bhima, Karan, Arjun, Lakshman, Pralhad, Draupadi, Bharat.

8 Asura: Andhaka, Arunasura, Bakasura, Mahisasura, Alayudha, Jara, Jarasandha, Alambusha.

8 Danav: Vichitravirya, Kabandha, Hidimbi, Hidamba, Dushasana, Jayadratha, Shishupal, Dantavakra

8 Chandal: Pishaach, Brahmarakshas, Dakini, Shakini, Chetuk, Betal, Chetkin, Chudail.

8 Naag: Shesh, Vasuki, Padma, Mahapadma, Karkotak, Takshak, Shankha, Kaliya.

8 Rishi: Vishwamitra, Vashishtha, Gautam, Atri, Jamadagni, Bhardwaj, Kashyap, Angira.

12 Rakshas: Marich, Subahu, Kalnemi, Tadka, Pootna, Duryodhana, Kansa, Shakuni, Kumbhakarna, Ghatotkacha, Barbarik, Banasur.

12 Daitya: Kirtimukh, Iravan, Indrajit, Kaikai, Mohini, Atikaya, Puloman, Virupaksha, Durmukh, Yagyakop, Kalyavan, Mura.

2 Danavdut: Shumbh and Nishumbh.

2 Devdut: Ashwini Kumars (Nar and Narayan).

14 Spirit Yoni

A species of energy that originates from the constellations and permanently resides in human bodies during birth, giving them permanent unique characteristics and behaviour is called Spirit Yoni.

14 Spirit Yoni: Horse, elephant, cow, snake, dog, cat, goat, rat, lion, buffalo, tiger, deer, monkey, and mongoose

Chapter 16: 24 Rules of Sin and Virtue

1. Due to every deed of a human, a human will either attain sin or virtue.

2. Virtue will be attained by doing deeds at the right time, in the right place, and with the right intention.

3. Sin will be attained by doing deeds at the wrong time, in the wrong place, and with the wrong intention.

4. A human will be attained sin as a result of some deeds, but that sin will have no value; no misfortune of any kind will be caused by that sin.

5. A human will gain virtue as a result of some deeds, but that virtue will have no value; no kind of fortune will be gained from that virtue.

6. The bigger a human's deeds, the more sin or virtue they will acquire.

7. The smaller the deed of a human, the less sin and virtue they will get.

8. No single deed will give only virtue or only sin in all situations.

9. If a human ignores or avoids doing the right deeds at the right time and right place, they will attain sin.

10. Only when a human has enough accumulated virtue will they be able to experience fortune; if they do not have enough accumulated virtue, they will not be able to experience fortune.

11. Only when a human has enough accumulated sins will they be able to experience misfortune; if they do not have enough accumulated sins, they will not be able to experience misfortune.

12. The value of every sin and virtue will be different; the value of some sins and virtues will be zero, and then some sins and virtues will have a certain value.

13. In some sins and virtues, the human will only be a medium, yet they will have to experience their sins and virtues.

14. Some deeds will give the appearance of attaining virtue, but they will result in sin; some deeds will give the appearance of attaining sin, but they will result in attaining virtue.

15. By simply supporting a virtuous person, a human will get a share in the virtue of that virtuous person.

16. By simply supporting a sinner, a human will have a share in the sin of that sinner.

17. No human being can experience all their sins and virtues in one life.

18. Even after having accumulated lots of sins and virtues, humans will still be able to attain moksha and incarnation in heaven.

19. No sin or virtue will go to waste.

20. On all the 7 living planets like Earth, Heaven, Preetiloka, Rasoka, Stabdaloka, Prajnaoka, Prabhuoka, etc., a human will have to experience all the sins and virtues obtained by their deeds; only in Vaikunth will they not have to experience the sins and virtues of any kind.

21. No human can destroy their accumulated sins and virtues by any deed.
22. No human being will feel any sin or virtue while performing any deed.

23. No human being will be able to see the presence of accumulated sins and virtues.

24. No human being will be able to know the actual value of sins and virtues.

Chapter 17: 24 Rules of Fortune and Misfortune

1. A human gets the opportunity to experience various positive and favourable emotions as a result of fortune, and a human gets the opportunity to experience various negative and unfavourable emotions as a result of misfortune.

2. A human gets a positive temperament and positive character as a result of fortune, and a human gets a negative temperament and negative character as a result of misfortune.

3. A human gets a beautiful and healthy body as a result of fortune, and a human gets an ugly and sick body as a result of misfortune.

4. A human gets more intelligence and special skills as a result of fortune, and a human gets less intelligence and defects as a result of misfortune.

5. A human gets freedom and liberty as a result of fortune, and a human gets bondage and slavery as a result of misfortune.

6. A human gets prosperity and fame as a result of fortune, and a human gets poverty and anonymity as a result of misfortune.

7. A human gets progress and success as a result of fortune, and a human gets downfall and failure as a result of misfortune.

8. A human gets a good parent, a good spouse, and a good birthplace as a result of fortune, and a human gets bad parents, a bad spouse, and a bad birthplace as a result of misfortune.

9. A human's accumulated virtues determine their fortune, and a human's accumulated sins determine their misfortune.

10. A human can attain innumerable sins and virtues through their deeds, but only Ishwar decides when and what kind of fortune or misfortune will be given to the human as a result of the attained sins and virtues.

11. Which varna a human will get, like Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra, Achhut, Chandal, etc., and what varna their family members will belong to, decides the fortune and misfortune of the human.

12. How a human will have to live in the four ashrams, such as Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, and Sanyas, etc., depends on their fortune and misfortune.

13. How a human will have to experience the states of being a theist or atheist, etc., is decided by their fortune and misfortune.

14. Ishwar controls the birth and death of a human being based on the transit of appropriate planets and constellations and decides their fortune and misfortune according to their accumulated sins and virtues.

15. A human cannot get more fortune than their accumulated virtues, nor more misfortune than their accumulated sins.

16. Some fortunes do not allow humans to realise their misfortune, and some misfortunes do not allow humans to realise their fortune.

17. The fortune and misfortune of a human not only belong to that human but also to other humans, animals, and nature around them.

18. A human who associates with a fortunate human also gets the opportunity to enjoy the fortune with that fortunate human before time.

19. A human who keeps associating with an unfortunate human also gets the chance to suffer misfortune with that unfortunate human before time.

20. When a human gets an opportunity to enjoy fortune, but that human does not have sufficient accumulated virtue, then that human cannot enjoy that fortune.

21. When a human gets the opportunity to suffer misfortune, but that human does not have enough accumulated sins, then that human cannot suffer that misfortune.

22. When a human has accumulated sufficient virtue, then at the right time fortune itself pursues that human.

23. When a human has accumulated enough sins, then at the right time misfortune itself pursues that human.

24. When a human has accumulated a sufficient amount of both sins and virtues, then that human has to suffer both fortune and misfortune together.

24 Rules of Fortune and Misfortune

1. favourable Emotions Unfavourable Emotions	7. Progress and Success Downfall and Failure	13. Theist or Atheist	19. Associate with Misfortunate Person
2. Positive Character Negative Character	8. Good or Bad Parent, Souse, Birthplace	14. Birth-Death control as per Planet Transition	20. No Accumulated Virtue No Pleasurable Enjoyment
3. Beautiful-Healthy Body Ugly-Sick Body	9. Virtues decide Fortune, Sins decide Misfortune	15. Nothing Extra	21. No Accumulated Sin No Painful Suffer
4. intelligence and skills Dumb and Defects	10. Result of Sin and Virtue in hands of God	16. No Realisation of Fortune or Misfortune	22. Right Time Fortune itself Pursues
5. freedom and liberty Bondage and Slavery	11. Varna System	17. Fortune & Misfortune Belong around people	23. Right Time Misfortune itself Pursues
6. Prosperity and Poverty Fame and Anonymity	12. Four Ashram	18. Associate with Fortunate Person	24. Equal Sin – Virtue, Equal Fortune - Misfortune

Chapter 18: Human Sexuality

A human body has five needs, like food, clothing, shelter, treatment, and sex. We call the desire for these five physical needs of a human being the essential desire. The four essential desires of a human being, like food, clothing, shelter, and treatment, are fulfilled by nature, but the sexual needs of a human being have to be fulfilled by other human beings. The desire to fulfil this sexual need of a human being is called kaam. When a sexual desire is fulfilled, it is called Kaam Trupti.

The research and study of sex that deals with the gender of sex, behaviour of sex, functions—dysfunctions of sex, righteousness—unrighteousness of sex, pleasures—pain of sex, and achieving sexual satisfaction with various effective techniques and activities is called sexology (Kaamshastra).

There are 8 types of sperm in the semen of a man, which gives rise to 8 sex genders in humans. Each sex has 3 different orientations, such as top, bottom, and versatile, etc. There are 24 orientations in total.

Human Sexuality

Genders	Organs	Partners	Categories	Forms
Man	Eyes	One Husband	Love Making	Kaamdev Sex
Woman	Ears	One Wife	Foreplay	Pishach Sex
Bisexual Man	Tongue	Open Husband	Intercourse	Conception Sex
Bisexual Woman	Nipples	Open Wife	Postplay	Cuckold Sex
Gay	Penis	Cuckold Husband	Kinky	Homosexual Sex
Lesbian	Vagina	Cuckquean Wife	Fetish	Group Sex
Kinnar (Shemale)	Anal	Kinky Husband	Masochism	BDSM Sex
Hijda (Queer)	Feet	Kinky Wife	Sadism	Intoxicated Sex
			Darkplay	Exhibition Sex
				Bestiality Sex
				Family Sex
				Rape Sex

Chapter 19: 8 Siddhi

Siddhi	Source	Achievement
Anima (Small)	Politeness	Privacy
Mahima (Big)	Charity	Respect
Garima (Heavy)	Self Control	Loyalty
Lagima (Light)	Quick Respond	Acceptance
Prapti (Gain)	Research	Development
Prakamya (Courage)	Desire	Authority
Prabhutva (Lordship)	Responsibility	Reward
Vashitva (Influence)	Impressive Deed	Fame

Chapter 20: 9 Gems

Gems	Light	Power	Source	Ownership
Naag Mani	Black	Religious Wisdom	Religious Rituals	Kripacharya
Kaustubh Mani	Red	Unstoppable Fame	National Work	Parshurama
Paras Mani	Saffron	Huge Followers	Social Service	Vedvyas
Chandrakant Mani	Yellow	Unconditional Love	Personal Care	Raavan
Chinta Mani	Green	No Worries	Well Focus	Ashwatthama
Samyantak Mani	Sky-blue	Instant fame	Trending Work	No Ownership
Neel Mani	Blue	Wealthy Rich	Grab Opportunity	Raja Bali
Rudra Mani	Purple	Almighty	Ultimate Devotion	Hanuman
Ulook Mani	White	Divine Vision	Meditation	Vibhishan

Chapter 21: Sanatan Scriptures

Sanak	Sanatan	Sanandan	Sanat	Veda	Puran
Kaam Shastra	Dharma Shastra,	Artha Shastra	Darshan Shastra	Home Rituals	Maha Puran
	Dev Shastra	Rashtra Shastra	Khagol Shastra	Tantric Rituals	Bhag Puran
		Nyaya Shastra	Jyotish Shastra		
			Aayam Shastra		

Chapter 22: Religion and Culture

Every human has one Sanatan Dharma, but religion and culture can be different and changeable. Religion belongs to the nation, and culture belongs to village and state. Every village has a different culture, but all villages have one religion that belongs to the same nation. Such as Maharashtra has Marathi culture, West Bengal has Bengali culture, Tamil has Tamilian culture, and Punjab has Punjabi culture, but all those belongs to the same nation, Bharat, and Bharat has the Hindu religion. That's why all they have different cultures, but they have the same Hindu religion.

Example: A person born in Mumbai has a Marathi culture, a Hindu religion, and a Sanatan Dharma. Dharma makes a connection between humans and God. Religion makes a connection between humans and nations. Culture makes a connection between humans and villages.

Parmeshwar Aadi Ganapati gives rights and power to create religion and culture with 8 elements, such as 1. Rituals. 2. Food. 3. Attire, 4. Language, 5. Dance, 6. Music, 7. Festivals, 8. Architecture.

Chapter 23: Purushartha

1. **Dharma**: Follow the rules of nature and nation

2. **Artha**: Do work for earning wealth

3. **Kaam**: Enjoy various sexual activities

4. **Moksha**: Attain completeness and expansion of mind

Chapter 24: Ashram

1. **Brahmacharya**: Body Growth, Getting Education and Skills

2. **Grihasta**: Take Responsibility of Household

3. **Vanaprasta**: Stay away from family for career and privacy

4. **Sanyas**: Leave the responsibility of household and career

Chapter 25: Karma

1. **Sanchit Karma**: Pending deeds of Previous Life

2. **Kriyamana Karma**: Responsibilities and Duties of Current Life

3. **Prarabdha Karma**: Desire of upcoming deeds

Chapter 26: Triguna

Sattva	Rajas	Tamas
Peaceful Lifestyle	Passionate Lifestyle	Painful Lifestyle
Kindness Temperament	Selfish Temperament	Greedy Temperament
Focus Vision	Aggressive Vision	Confusion Vision
Sweet Food	Spicy Food	Stale Food
Social-orientated	Family-orientated	Crime-orientated

Chapter 27: Devotion

1. Tantra: Pilgrimage, Hawan, Vow

2. Mantra: Bhajan, Kirtan, Chanting

3. Yantra: Idol Consecration, Idol Worship, Idol Immersion

4. Yoga: Inner Meditation, Outer Observation, Scripture Reading

Chapter 28: Astrology

Horoscope	Palmistry	Numerology
12 Zodiac	Hand Shape	Sun 1
12 House	Fingers	Moon 2
9 Plantes	Palm-Lines	Mars 3
4 Varna	Palm-Mounts	Rahu 4
4 Elements	Marks - Moles	Jupiter 5
3 Genders		Saturn 6
house lord		Mercury 7
planet Aspects		Ketu 8
Planet Conjunction		Venus 9
Nakshatra lord		
Vinshotrari Dasha		
Planet transition		

Chapter 29: Symbolism

The idol of the Parmeshwar Aadi Ganapati is not the original form of the Supreme God but a symbol of the Supreme God. All human beings are within the womb of Parmeshwar Uchchhishta Ganapati and goddess Gauri; therefore, no human being can worship Parmeshwar Ganapati directly. If a human being has to worship God, they have to worship the symbol of God. Whatever worship a human being does to the symbol of God, that worship will reach God directly.

And when a human being consecrates the idol of any god or goddess, then the gods and goddesses are bound to reside in those idols; this is the law of symbolism.

1. God Symbolism, 2. Sanatan Symbolism, 3. Scripture Symbolism, 4. Satan Symbolism, 5. Cultural Symbolism, 6. Professional Symbolism these are 6 types of Symbolism.

Chapter 30: Constitution of Nation

Economics	Parliament	Judiciary
Private Manufacture	Education Commission	Domestic Judiciary
Agriculture & Husbandry	Development Commission	Social Judiciary
Entertainment & Tourism	Property Commission	Cultural Judiciary
Marketing & Brokerage	Defence Commission	Govt Judiciary
Retails & Services	Foreign Commission	Industrial Judiciary
Govt Oriented Firms	Health Commission	Prestige Judiciary
Banking & Finance	Revenue Commission	Executional Judiciary
Import-Export	Cultural Commission	International Judiciary

Chapter 31: Varna System

Brahman	Kshatriya	Vaishya	Shudra	Achhut	Chandal
Researcher	Minister,	Maker	Artist	Thug	Chandal
Teacher	Advisor	Farmer	Employee	Robber	Chandal
Priest	Commander	Trader	Customer	Thief	Chandal
Worshiper	Soldier	Seller	Disciple	Beggar	Chandal

Chapter 32: 18 Gems of Samudra Manthan

1. Halahal Poison: When a human starts doing any action to fulfil their own desire, then due to ignorance and insufficient practice, they get the results of their own action in the form of disgrace, deception, injury, insult, loss, etc., which are symbolised by Halahal poison.

Drinking Poison: Ishwar Shiva takes away the human ills like disgrace, betrayal, injury, insult, loss, etc. through the time dimension, which is symbolised by drinking poison.

2. Kamadhenu Cow: When a human becomes capable of doing their work well, then they start getting a livelihood earning through their work, which is symbolised by the Kamadhenu Cow.

3. Uchcheshwar Horse: Due to love and devotion towards their work, a human gets speed in their work, which is symbolised by the Uchcheshwar horse.

4. Airavat Elephant: When a human makes progress in their work, then due to doing work fast and vast, the human gets prosperity, which is symbolised by the Airavat elephant.

5. Kaustubha Gem: When a human's prosperity expands through their actions, they achieve fame, which is symbolised by Kaustubha Mani.

6. Kalpa Vriksha: When the fame of a human becomes visible everywhere, then they get the desire to do social service, which is symbolised by Kalpa Vriksha (Banyan Tree).

7. Apsara Rambha: Due to social service, a human gets praise everywhere, which is symbolised by Apsara Rambha.

8. Goddess Lakshmi: When a human receives praise everywhere for their work, then they feel satisfaction towards their work, which is symbolised by Goddess Lakshmi.

9. Swan: When a human attains sufficient wealth and happiness, they become selective. They choose only essential things and reject unwanted things, which is symbolised by the swan.

10. Varuni Wine: When a human gets immense satisfaction from their deeds, then they get an ego, which is symbolised by Varuni wine.

11. Rainbow: When a human has ego, they need flattery from people to make themself feel wonderful and special, which is symbolised by a rainbow.

12. Half Moon: When a human becomes egoistic towards their actions, then they get the desire to commit adultery, which is symbolised by the half moon.

13. Parijat Tree: When a human tries to hide their adultery through their actions, they take on the appearance of a false character, which is symbolised by the Parijat Tree.

14. Panchajanya Shankh: When a human struggles to maintain a balance between their true character and what they pretend to do, they experience a dilemma against their actions, which is symbolised by the Panchajanya Shankh.

15. Whirlwind: When a human loses control over their deeds by taking the wrong decision, they get a downfall, which is symbolised by a whirlwind.

16. Dhanvantari: When a human gives up the false deeds of show and accepts reality, then they get the solution to all their problems, which is symbolised by Dhanvantari.

17. Amrit: When a human, through their deeds, experiences all the subjects like infamy, fame, livelihood, progress, prosperity, glory, social service, praise, satisfaction, ego, adultery, show-off, struggle, solution, etc., then in the end the human gets the supreme knowledge through their deeds, which is symbolised by Amrit.

18. Mohini: When a human attains knowledge and success, they become an influencer for others, which is symbolised by Mohini.

Chapter 33: 24 Sanatan Festival

Festival	Event	Month–Purnima
Ram Jayanti	Origin of Ram	Chaitra Purnima
Buddha Jayanti	Origin of Buddha	Vaishakha Purnima
Vata Purnima	Origin of Life	Jyeshtha Purnima
Guru Purnima	Teacher Day	Ashadha Purnima
Raksha Bandhan	Brother-Sister Day	Shravana Purnima
Krishna Jayanti	Origin of Krishna	Bhadrapada Purnima
Kojagiri Purnima	Origin of Lakshmi	Ashwin Purnima
Diwali	Origin of Creation	Kartik Purnima
Datta Jayanti	Origin of Dattatreya	Margashish Purnima
Shakambari Purnima	Origin of Kaali	Pausha Purnima
Vasant Purnima	Origin of Saraswati	Magha Purnima
Holi	Unity of Dimensions	Phalguna Purnima

Festival	Event	Month-Amavasya
Ganesh Utsav	Origin of Ganapati	Chaitra Amavasya
Parshuram Jayanti	Origin of Parshuram	Vaishakha Amavasya
Pitru Amavasya	Ancestors Day	Jyeshtha Amavasya
Kalki Jayanti	Origin of Kalki	Ashadha Amavasya
Putra Bandhan	Mother-Father Day	Shravana Amavasya
Prem Utasav	Origin of Kaamdev	Bhado Amavasya
Durga Puja	Origin of Durga	Ashwin Amavasya
Vivah Utasav	Origin of Marriege	Kartik Amavasya
Brahma Utasav	Origin of Brahma	Margashish Amavasya
Haldi Kunku Utasav	Origin of Family	Pausha Amavasya
Mahashivratri	Origin of Shiv	Magha Amavasya
Gudi Padwa	New Year beginning	Phalguna Amavasya

The Sanatan Festival should be celebrated on Purnima or Amavasya; the rest of the religious and cultural festivals can be celebrated on any particular days.

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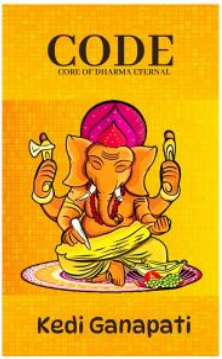

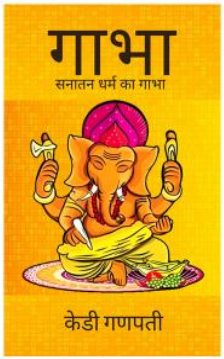

All humans in this world have only one religion, and that is Sanatan Dharma.

Learn and adopt your original Sanatan Dharma and stop following fake religions.

I have made thousands of mistakes while searching for the origin of Sanatan Dharma and the existence of God because I did not want to follow anyone blindly. All my research has been done through my own experience and experimentation. My spiritual knowledge and personal experience are continuously expanding; hence, due to increasing wisdom and experience, my written contents may also change; hence, do not consider these contents as my final and complete contents.

I bow to you; you are much more fortunate than me, so through this scripture you will easily get the deep knowledge of Sanatan Dharma. - Kedi Ganapati